

## Paris Police.

Recently the Police arrested a man in the street who had a magnificent Louis XV clock under his arm, and as he was about to escape, he was seized by the Police, and was taken to the Police station. The man was a Frenchman, and was named Louis. He was a very handsome man, and was dressed in a very elegant suit. He was taken to the Police station, and was held there for some time. The Police were very much interested in the clock, and were trying to find out where it came from. The man was very much surprised, and was trying to explain to the Police that the clock was his. The Police were not satisfied with his explanation, and were trying to find out more about the clock. The man was very much surprised, and was trying to explain to the Police that the clock was his. The Police were not satisfied with his explanation, and were trying to find out more about the clock.

"Without doing anything to justify the arrest."

"Done for fifty louis!"

As there was no time to lose, Cadrouse jumped into the cab and rode to the temple. It is possible to imagine. The old, greasy cap upon his head, the pantaloons in rags, the old shoes broken at the toes, and the greasy coat gave him the air of a miserable beggar. He looked at the Duke and grimed his hands, then begged his comrades to follow to witness the arrest. They followed him to a cafe on the Boulevard Poissonnerie, where the Duke seated himself at a table with a sideboard, smoking motion, and after a moment called to the waiter:

"Garçon, bring me a bottle of champagne!"

The waiter hesitated, looked at his clothes and then said:

"But, mon bonhomme, that costs twelve francs."

"Well, suppose it does, grumbled Cadrouse, do you think I haven't the means of paying?"

And as he said this he drew from one of his dirty pockets a package of bank bills and laid 40,000 francs before the astonished waiter. The latter ran for his patron, and was sent at once for the sergeants of the ville, who took the Duke into custody upon suspicion of having stolen money upon his person. The other young men followed, and heard a curious dialogue between the Duke and the officer, the latter saying that he was not to be taken in by such tales and that he must explain how he came by the money before he was let go. There, he said:

"Monieur, I am the Duke de Grammont Cadrouse. I made a bet that the Police would arrest me without having any reason for so doing, and I have won my bet. Here are my friends to prove it, and it only remains for me to thank you."

The Duke's splendid equipage, with outriders in livery, was already at the door, and Cadrouse bowed himself out while the Magistrate was still staring at him in open-mouthed wonder.—*New York Times.*

## A Singular Experience.

We find the following in the *Dover (N. H.) Register*: Some eight years ago a lad of thirteen, a son of Charles E. Meyers, a well known citizen of Portsmouth, while fishing from one of the wharves of that city caught a fish hook in the fore finger of the right hand, near the roots of the nail, drawing it into the bend of the hook. His father saw at once that the only thing to be done was to open the finger on a line with the hook and take it out, but preferred to call their family physician to do it. After looking at it for a moment the Doctor, by a sudden twist, wrenching the hook from the finger, minus the barb and point. The parents were justly indignant at such rough treatment, and insisted that the hook was not all removed, while the boy came near fainting from extreme anguish. The Doctor, however, insisted that no inconvenience would result, and dressed the finger in some simple and safe manner and in due time the wound healed. But the finger and arm troubled the boy for a long time. After a year or two the lad's health had so far failed as to become a subject of serious alarm to his friends, he being subject to frequent and alarming fainting fits, and being unable to perform his usual duties. This state of affairs continued for years, with more intensity until a year or two ago, when the boy's health became nearly or quite restored. In the Spring of 1874 the young man, while dressing himself one morning took a pin from his left shoulder, and, on examining it, he drew from the flesh the point of the hook which seven years before was imbedded in a finger on the opposite side of his body.

"Cottie, in his *Life of Coleridge*, relates the following amusing incident:—I led the horse to the stable, when a fresh post chaise came, and I went with the harness with difficulty; but, after many strenuous attempts, I could not remove the collar. In despair, I called for assistance, when aid soon drew near. Mr. Wordsworth brought his ingenuity to the rescue; but after several unavailing efforts, he relinquished the achievement as a thing altogether impracticable. Mr. Coleridge now tried his hand, but showed no more growing signs than his predecessors; for after twisting the poor horse's neck almost to strangulation and the great danger of his eyes, he gave up the useless task, pronouncing that the horse must have grown stout (or droopy?) since the collar was put on; for he said it was a downright impossibility for such a huge *frontis* to pass through so narrow a collar. Just at this instant a servant-girl came near, and, understanding the cause of our consternation, 'A, master, said she, 'you don't go about it in the right way. You should, do like this; when, turning the collar completely upside down, she slipped it off in a moment, to our great humiliation and wonderment, each satisfied afresh that there were heights of knowledge in the world to which we had not yet attained."

A Hint.—A young New Yorker was very sweet on a very young lady, and began to show her very serious attentions. The girls present, thinking both too young to begin to keep company with each other, gave a gentle hint to that effect—first, by calling the girl out of the room, and sending her to bed, and, secondly, by the lady of the house bringing in a huge slice of bread and butter, and placing it on the table, and saying to the young man, in her kindest manner, 'There, take this, and go home; it is a long way, and your mother will be anxious.'

The following apparatus indicates the pressure of blocks of ice or icebergs about ships. A case is suspended from the side of the ship enclosing a Dunlop thermometer with a small red attached to the bulb, which moves right or left according as the temperature of the latter rises or falls. When the temperature falls the rod comes against a small metallic knob and thus closes a circuit, ringing a bell placed near the officer on watch.

Long bows are much worn on bagpipes.

## Sketch of an Eventful Life.

William C. Ralston was born in Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death was 45 years of age. He was a shoemaker in early life, but soon went to California, where he became interested in speculation, and also held a clerkship in a bank. Subsequently he went to Panama as the agent of Garrison's Steamship Line. About 1852 he returned to San Francisco and established a banking house with others, under the name of Garrison, Fritz & Ralston. This firm was successful, and he became partner in the firm of Donahue, Kelley & Co. About 1864 he organized the Bank of California, with O. Mills as President and himself as Cashier. Mr. Mills was already connected with a bank in Sacramento, and his time was largely taken up there. Mr. Ralston became the head of the Bank of California, though nominally its cashier. All its great enterprises were conducted through him, and even when Mr. Mills was present, business men always went to Mr. Ralston for consultation. About two years ago Mr. Mills resigned the Presidency and Mr. Ralston became the real as well as nominal head of the bank. It was through his business abilities, almost entirely, that the bank attained its great influence and became so potent in all commercial, financial, and even political affairs. In 1867 the bank reached the zenith of its influence, and was then the most powerful corporation west of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Ralston was the most popular man of California. His munificence won him friends everywhere. His career is full of instances where he has kept from failure men who were on the verge of financial ruin. His mode of life was a plan commensurate with the extent of wealth at his command. At Belmont Valley he built for himself a house costing, it is estimated, \$1,000,000, and supported it with an annual outlay of \$350,000. His house would accommodate 150 guests, and occasions were frequent when that number accepted his hospitality. His stables are built on a magnificent and extensive plan. Some years ago he had some difficulty with the railroad which leads to Belmont Valley—a distance of thirty miles—and then provided himself with a light buggy and having relays of horses stationed along the route, he drove every day to and from San Francisco in less time than the trains could make. He was the last man at his office at night and the first in the morning. He was known as a good liver, and was many friends by his generosity and hospitality.

## The Place of Grammar in the Study of Language.

Can the exercises of the university and of our lyceums give to pupils the advantages they ought to expect in linguistic study? No, a hundred times no! There is little in these exercises that addresses the judgment, or that will be useful in the course of life. The pupils never read authors, they translate them before they comprehend them; or else they translate them into fragments, two infallible means of never knowing them.

The first book put into their hands is a grammar, the most abstract, the most fatiguing, the most unintelligible book that can be imagined, while, at the same time, it is the most useless at the beginning of the study, when the pupil has not yet gained knowledge of the facts on which it rests. Contrary to reason, the grammar treats of words that occupy the attention before the rules that govern them. It is but a collection of rules and definitions, more or less obscure, incomprehensible and inapplicable, as a preparatory study.

As reason teaches, the art of reading is the first object of this study, grammar is not the least help in securing this end; it does not give the meaning of phrases and words, the only difficulty in beginning to read a foreign language. The thought of the author, in other words, the translation that interprets it, not the grammatical condition of the words, should be the first object of consideration with the beginner. He might know the grammar from beginning to end without understanding a word of the language. It certainly is not the art of reading, and cannot be the introduction of the study of language. The method that gives priority to the arts of speaking and writing has recourse to grammar at first; for, in default of example, rules are the only guides of study. But in reading, as in listening, the phrase presents itself as a whole to the mind; rules which co-ordinate the composition have no force until its parts are understood. It is, in fact, by language that we comprehend the grammar, not by grammar that we comprehend language.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

## An Ingenious Hoax.

The *Evening* contains a story of an excessively astute swindle lately executed by a juvenile worthy. A certain firm at Harve received from their Paris correspondent, a banker, a letter warning them that the son of his chief cashier had just absconded with a quantity of bills and notes drawn upon their house, that he wished to avoid criminal proceedings in the affair, inasmuch as the young man's arrest would break the heart of his father, an old, trusty servant, for whom the banker entertained the utmost respect, and that the Harve firm would in consequence oblige him by withdrawing the stolen effects from the bearer, and giving him £200 or £300 on condition that he might either see the error of his ways, or else go and get hanged in some other part of the world. All passed according to the banker's desire: the young offender presented the effects, expressed deep contrition when accused of having stolen them, and went with profuse gratitude when the shipbuilder proposed that he should embark for America with a capital of £250 to begin a fresh career in a new country. However, the self-contentment of his own successful diplomacy must have been somewhat abated a few days later, when, in reply to a letter written on the subject of his Paris correspondent, the latter informed him that his cashier had no son, that there had been no robbery of bills of exchange, and that those presented must have been barefaced forgeries.

## A Truthful Sketch.

Let a man fail in business, what an effect it has on his former creditors! Men who have taken him by the arm, laughed and chatted with him by the hour, shrug their shoulders and pass on with a cold 'How do you do?'

Every trifle of a bill is hunted up and presented that would have been seen the light for months to come, but for the misfortune of the debtor. If it is paid, well and good; if not, the scowl of the sheriff, perhaps, meets him at the corner. A man that has never failed knows but little of human nature.

In prosperity he sails along gently, wafted by favoring smiles and kind words from everybody. He prides himself on his name and spotless character, and makes his boast that he has not an enemy in the world. A failure in a different light when reverses come upon him. He reads suspicion on every brow. He hardly knows how to move or to do this thing or that; the other side of about him, a writ is ready for his back. To know what kind of stuff the world is made of, a person must be unfortunate, and stop paying once in his lifetime. If he has kind friends then they are made manifest. A failure is a moral sieve, it brings out the wheat and shows the chaff. A man thus learns that words and pretended good will are not and do not constitute real friendship.

RAILWAY ALTERNATIVE.—Continuous breaks or continual smashes.—*Punch.*

A Boston woman keeps a record of the deaths of sewing machine agents.

## Useful Recipes for the Shop, the House, and the Farm.

From the Scientific American.

A good way to clean black kid gloves is to take a teaspoonful of salt oil, drop a few drops of ink in it, and rub it over the gloves with the tip of a feather; then let them dry in the sun.

When a cork gets pushed down into the neck of a bottle, insert a loop of strong twine and engage the cork in any direction most convenient. Then give a strong pull, and the cork will generally yield sufficiently to be withdrawn.

To clean and restore the elasticity of cane chair bottoms: Turn the chair bottom upward, and with hot water and a sponge wash the cane; work well so that it is well soaked; should it be dirty, use soap, let it dry in the air, and it will be as light and firm as new, provided none of the canes are broken.

The best mode of oiling a belt is to take it from the pulleys and immerse it in a warm solution of tallow and oil; after allowing it to remain a few moments the belt should be immersed in water heated to 100 deg. F., and, lastly removed. This will drive the oil and tallow all in, and at the same time properly temper the leather.

An easy method of breaking glass to any required form is by making a small notch by means of a file, on the edge of a piece of glass; then make the end of a tobacco pipe, or a rod of iron about the same size, red hot in the fire, apply the hot iron to the notch, and draw it slowly along the surface of the glass, in any direction you please; a crack will be made in the glass and will follow the direction of the iron. Round glass bottles and flasks may be cut in the middle by wrapping round them a worsted thread dipped in spirits of turpentine, and setting it on fire when fastened on the glass.

In case a finger ring becomes too tight to pass the joint of the finger, the finger should be first held in cold water to reduce any swelling or inflammation. Then rap a rag soaked in hot water around the ring to expand the metal, and lastly soap the finger. A needle threaded with strong silk can then be passed between the ring and the finger, and a person holding the two ends and pulling the silk, while sliding it around the periphery of the ring, will readily remove the latter. Another method is to pass a piece of sewing silk under the ring, and wind the thread in pretty close spirals and closely around the finger to the end—that below the ring—and begin unwinding.

Guns and rifles may be easily cleaned from lead by the following: If a muzzle-loader, stop up the nipple or communication hole with a little wax, or if a breech-loader insert a cork in the breech rather tightly; next pour some quicksilver into the barrel, and put another cork in the muzzle; then proceed to roll it up and down the barrel, shaking it about for a few minutes. The mercury and the lead will form an amalgam, and leave the barrel as clean and free from lead as the first day it came out of the shop. The same quicksilver can be used repeatedly by straining it through wash-leather; for the lead will be left behind the leather, and the quicksilver will be again fit for use.

All light woods may be dyed by immersion. A fine crimson is made as follows: Take 1 lb. of ground Brazil, boil in 3 quarts of water, add 1/2 oz. of cochineal, and boil another half hour; may be improved by washing the wood previously with 1/2 oz. saffron in 1 quart of water; the wood should be pear wood or sycamore. Purple satin: 1 lb. logwood chips, soak in 3 quarts of water, boil well an hour; add 4 ozs. pearl ash, two ozs. powdered indigo. Black dye: 1 lb. logwood chips, soak in 3 quarts of water, boil well an hour; add 4 ozs. pearl ash, two ozs. powdered indigo. A bright yellow may be obtained with aloes; the whole may be varnished or polished.

A simple and usually successful mode of extracting a needle or any piece of steel or iron broken off in the flesh, is accomplished by the application of a small pocket watch magnet. An acquaintance of ours had a little daughter who recently broke a needle off in her hand. A surgeon was called, who made several efforts to find the needle by probing and incision, but without success. After the surgeon had left, the mother conceived the idea of trying a magnet; one was procured, and after one or two applications of it the broken fragment was discovered attached to the magnet. This idea was of special utility to workers in iron. Machine shop surgery is not the most delicate nor less painful, though men heroically undergo it rather than stand the loss of time due to an inflamed eye, or festered finger. Iron filings have a way of imbedding themselves in the eye, which defies almost every ordinary means for their extraction. For their removal, a small, blunt-pointed bar of steel, well magnetized, will be found excellent, and we should recommend that workmen liable to such injuries keep such a small instrument about them. It would be a good plan to insert such a bar in a penknife, in a manner similar to a blade.

## Playing "Lily Dale."

In the years gone by an old quill-driver named Blake, who was killed at Oak, came into Detroit on business, he being then connected with a paper in the western part of the State. He got pretty full by evening, but was invited into the ladies' parlor of the hotel, with others to hear a young lady initiate a new piano. After she had played several times Blake asked her to play "Lily Dale." She complied, and he sat down in his chair, and began to sing, saying to the crowd, "It's a sad song, and it always puts me in mind of my dead mother." It was played again, and Blake went to bed with a headache, and he was told to bed with "Lily Dale" ringing in his ears. He awoke the same day with a headache, and he was told to bed with "Lily Dale" ringing in his ears. He awoke the same day with a headache, and he was told to bed with "Lily Dale" ringing in his ears.

In his *History of Advertisements* Mr. Sampson calculates that an average number of the London *Times* contains about 2,500 advertisements, and the receipts from last quarter are about a thousand pounds per day. A number of the *Daily Telegraph* contains 1,444 advertisements, and these may be fairly calculated to produce £500 or thereabouts. The *Standard* advertisements, it is remarked, do not fall far short in number of those in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Young ladies may find a grain of interest in the following Scottish marriage Act, passed in the reign of Margaret, commonly called Maid of Norway, A.D. 1288.—It is ordained that during the reign of her majesty Majesty ilk maiden ladye of birth high and low estate sall have liberty to bespeak ye man she lyketh best; albeit gif she refuses to take her till his wife, he sall be mulct in ye sume of an hundred pundes or less, as his estate may be; except and alwaies gif he mak it appere that he is betrothed to another woman that he sall be free."

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